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22 February 1982

LATIN AMERICA REPORT

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BRIEFS

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS IMPORTED--Between 1980 and 1984 the country will have to import refined petroleum products totalling more than 3 million equivalent petroleum tons (EPT). According to official data, since the start-up of the Esmeraldas refinery, an important deficit has been noted in light products such as gasoline and diesel fuel especially, and a surplus of heavy products, this within a reference framework of a slight global surplus for refining capacity. This imbalance is persisting during the cited period. It is affirmed that the expansion of the state refinery, to become operational in 1984, will not fundamentally alter this fact. According to the figures, the 1980 supply of liquid petroleum gas was 76 thousand EPT and demand 113 thousand. For 1984 the supply will increase to 136 thousand EPT and demand to 236 tons. In 1980 gasoline supply was 1,023 EPT and demand 1,322 tons. For 1984 a supply along the order of 1,209 EPT was projected, while demand will reach 1,732 EPT. For 1980 the demand for kerosene and turbo fuel was 548 thousand tons and demand 504 thousand. In 1984 supply will rise to 630 thousand tons and demand to 607 thousand. In the case of diesel fuel, in 1980 the supply was 975 EPT and demand 883 tons. For 1984 a supply of around 926 tons is expected with the demand at 980 thousand. [Text] [Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 5 Jan 82 p A-6] 9730

CSO: 3010/682

BRIEFS

NEW PEMEX STORAGE FACILITIES--New petroleum product storage and distribution installations on the Pacific coast were inspected by Julio Rodolfo Moctezuma Cid, director of Mexican Petroleum. The new plants, which will increase the storage capacity and maintain products for a longer time in their areas of coverage, are located at Mazatlan and Topolobampo, Sinaloa, and Manzanillo, Colima. According to what the official was told, the new storage and distribution plant at Mazatlan will be intended for fuels, thus boosting the agency's current installations in that port. The plant's storage capacity will be 400,000 barrels, divided in two vertical tanks. Regarding the facilities at Topolobampo, the petroleum pier and the storage and distribution plants for distillates, refrigerated propane, and refrigerated ammonia, are in the completion phase. There are also two vertical tanks for the storage of Extra gasoline with a capacity of 30,000 barrels, each; for Nova, two vertical tanks were built with a capacity of 100,000 barrels, each; to store diesel, Mr Moctezuma Cid was told that there are also two vertical tanks of 100,000 barrels, each, while there are two vertical tanks of 100,000 barrels, each, for fuel oil. [Text] [Mexico City EL SOL DE MEXICO in Spanish 3 Feb 82 p B-5] 5058

CSO: 3010/775

VENEZUELAN MINISTER GIVES ASSURANCE ON COLOMBIAN WORKERS

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 9 Jan 82 p 9-A

[Text] The ministers of labor of Colombia and Venezuela yesterday took a joint position on labor problems troubling the two nations. This position will be presented as a proposal at the Continental Congress of Ministers of Labor to be held during the last week in January in the Dominican Republic.

Minister of Labor of Venezuela Rangel Quintero Castaneda, during a short visit he made to Colombia, yesterday interviewed Foreign Minister Carlos Lemos Simmonds and Labor Minister Maristella Sanin de Aldana. He returned to Venezuela during the afternoon.

Explaining the purpose of his visit Dr Quintero Casteneda said, "It is to coordinate our efforts with those of Colombia with regard to the position which the representatives of our two countries will take at the Latin American meeting to be held in Santo Domingo and to agree on the agenda for that meeting."

Labor Minister Maristella Sanin de Aldana said that the agenda of the meeting of the Latin American Ministers of Labor will cover very general subjects such as collective contracts, social services, unemployment, salaries and the small and medium sized industries.

Legalization of Illegal Immigrants

The Venezuelan minister of labor said his nation will legalize the status of foreign workers who engage in productive work but whose documents are not in order. He denied that Venezuela will take action against Colombian workers or those of other nationalities.

Quintero Castaneda said, "Venezuela is a great democratic nation where labor laws are in full force and are respected, where there is freedom of employment." However, he agreed that some of the "complaints" of mistreatment in border areas may be justified. He explained that abuses may have been committed by low-level personnel. He said, "This also happens to Venezuelans themselves."

Concerning the possible mass deportation of foreigners who did not register with the census ordered by President Luis Herrera Campins, the registration date for which ended last 23 December, he said, "All Colombian and other workers who have a trade that contributes to Venezuelan progress will be given proper documents."

He said it is untrue that Colombians working in Venezuela honestly and efficiently are persecuted, their documents destroyed and their wages not paid. He explained that this is usually a problem of less importance than the media have attributed to it.

Minister of Labor Quintero Castaneda declared, "Everyone who works honestly and demonstrates his ability, as is the case with the vast majority of the Colombians living in Venezuela, will have no problems in my country where true, real democracy is practiced."

He minimized the possibility of deportation of Colombian workers who did not register in the census for legalization. He said that "as long as they show that they are working, nothing will happen to them."

Finally, he added, "we cannot, as a democratic country, expel workers who contribute to the economic and social progress of Venezuela."

9204
CSO: 3010/712

BRIEFS

TERRITORY PENETRATION CHARGES--La Paz, 21 Jan (TELAM)--General Oscar Wilde, director general of the border limits department of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, is heading a high level mission that is visiting the Cachuela Esperanza area in Pando Department, on the border with Brazil, to investigate a charge regarding the illegal exploitation of gold by Brazilian citizens, diplomatic sources have reported. The mission's task will last for approximately 15 days. It will also carry out a study of the region's mineral wealth. The mission, which also includes officials from the Mines and Metallurgy Ministry and the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, was sent to the area based on a decision of the cabinet, which had received charges regarding the massive exploitation of gold by Brazilian citizens, who at the same time are committing the crime of penetrating Bolivian territory. According to the charges received here, Abuna Province, Beni Department, the Brazilians have unleashed an outbreak of gold fever. The Brazilians are currently exploiting a Bolivian gold field that is being held in reserve. The same charges state that on a 200-kilometer stretch of the Madera River, where the waters reach their lowest level, approximately 9,000 Brazilians have discovered a new Eldorado, located in Bolivian territory. The gold that is extracted has an impurity content of only 5 to 6 percent. [Text] [PY211623 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jan 82]

NO BRAZILIAN PENETRATION--Oscar Wilde Fernandez, director general of the border demarcation department of the Bolivian Foreign Ministry, asserted that there is no type of peaceful Brazilian penetration into Bolivia. He was able to prove this during an investigation carried out by an official commission 2 weeks ago. Wilde Fernandez presided over a technical team of the Foreign Ministry which toured the Cachuela Esperanza area in northeastern Bolivia where, it has been claimed, Brazilians were mining gold illegally. [Excerpt] [PY041941 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Feb 82]

EXPORTS TO LAIA--According to a report by the Bolivian Central Bank's technical department, Bolivian exports to the member countries of the Latin American Integration Association [LAIA] increased 35.3 percent in the first 3-month period of 1981, as compared to the same 1980 period, totaling \$71.3 million. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 12 Jan 82 p 8 PY]

CSO: 3010/772

BRIEFS

PERSONS RELEASED--Buenos Aires, 3 Feb (AFP)--Argentine Interior Minister Alfredo Saint Jean has reported that the number of persons not charged who are at the disposal of the executive branch has reached 365 and that about 100 of them will be released soon. Along with Saint Jean's statement an official communique today announced the release of nine persons, although nothing is said as to whether these persons will recover their freedom immediately or whether any of them will be tried by civil courts if involved in criminal cases in addition to the reasons--mainly in connection with the antisubversive fight--for which they had been placed at the disposal of the executive branch. Although it has been officially reported that the number of persons who are in prison under such circumstances as 365, the Argentine organizations which defend human rights, especially the Human Right Commission permanent assembly and the Argentine League for Human Rights, put that number at several hundreds. [Text] [PY050105 Paris AFP in Spanish 0045 GMT 4 Feb 82]

FOREIGN DEBT--During the cabinet meeting held yesterday and presided over by President Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, Economy Minister Roberto Alemann reported that this year the Argentine Government will have to pay \$7.2 billion of its \$20 billion foreign debt. It was also learned that the private sector debt amounts to approximately \$12 billion, pushing the country's total debt to nearly \$32 billion. Concerning the report submitted by Alemann, the official communique states: "Given the favorable evolution of foreign accounts, the country's access to international financial markets and the fiscal and monetary program, a decision has been made not to surpass, during this year, the level of the official foreign indebtedness in real terms. [Excerpts] [PY051158 Buenos Aires CLARIN in Spanish 4 Feb 82 p 2]

JAPANESE LOAN--The Orient Leasing Co, Ltd. of Japan has granted Aerolineas Argentinas a 16-year \$70.2-million loan for the acquisition of a Boeing 747. [Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 23 Jan 82 p 4 PY]

CSO: 3010/772

BRIEFS

BEEF PRICES--Information Minister Jaime Humerez said today that the intransigence of Beni ranchers may lead to the import of beef from Argentina. The minister reported that official prices have been established for the sale of meat and bread. The price of bread has been established at 1.50 Bolivian pesos while the price of meat has been established at 80 Bolivian pesos per kg in La Paz. The price of meat in the interior, however, must be established by the municipalities but without surpassing the price established for La Paz. [Excerpt] [La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Feb 82]

TIN PRODUCTION--The most recent issue of the bulletin of the Mines and Metallurgy Ministry Bureau for Trade and Economic Studies reports that Bolivian tin production between January and October 1981 reached 23,044 fine metric tons. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Jan 82 p 9 PY]

GAS SALES--According to an official report, Bolivian natural gas exports to Argentina increased 50 percent in 1981, over the same period in 1980, totaling \$300 million. [La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 24 Jan 82 p 1 PY]

CSO: 3010/772

KIDNAPPED LABOR OFFICIAL RELEASED BY 'MAS'

Bogota EL ESPECTADOR in Spanish 9 Jan 82 p 7-A

[Article by Jose Guillermo Herrera]

[Excerpt] Medellin, 8 Jan--Georlan Echavarria Patino, secretary of the Municipal Union of Educational Workers [ASDEM], who had been missing since the morning of 6 January, was found last night safe and sound on Superhighway South after he submitted to a forced interrogation by a commando of the drug trafficker squadron MAS (Death to Kidnappers). Echavarria Patino was "arrested" last Wednesday at 1100 hours at his residence in San Antonio de Prado, Medellin jurisdiction, by four armed men who identified themselves as members of B-2 of the Fourth Brigade who traveled in a luxury car, assembled in Colombia, which had no license plates or registration.

The secretary of the Union of Educational Workers in the service of local government institutions was released at 2000 hours yesterday in a dark, deserted spot on Superhighway South which joins the city with towns at that end of the Valle de Aburra and southeast Antioquia.

An ASDEM spokesman said yesterday, "They treated him well, with respect, after interrogating him presumably in connection with the kidnapping of Martha Nieves Ochoa de Yepes, an economic student at Antioquia University."

About 'MAS'

The spokesman said that during the short time had had to talk with Echavarria Patino, the latter said his captors later identified themselves as members of the MAS squadron, formed by the drug trafficker ring to counteract a supposed wave of kidnappings of their members by the security forces.

Echavarria Patino was held blindfolded in a room in a building in a part of the city which he was unable to identify.

On doctor's orders, the labor leader left today for a resort.

The wave of "arrests" of labor union members by presumed Army B-2 agents has created a serious climate of tension among organized labor union members who stress that the luxury vehicles used by MAS members are not stopped by the authorities although they do not have license plates or registration. An old Antioquian leader pointed out, "They calmly move about day and night, acting like members of the secret security organizations. They raid homes, make arrests and depart unhindered."

COFFEE EXPORTS REGISTER 18- PERCENT DROP

Bogota EL SIGLO in Spanish 9 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Rafael Espana]

[Excerpt] Yesterday the National Federation of Coffee Growers [FEDECAFE] reported that Colombian coffee exports in 1981 were 9.058 million bags, 18 percent less than the 1980 exports.

For the second year in a row, the German Federal Republic was the main buyer of Colombian coffee, a position which the United States traditionally occupied. Both of these countries bought more than 3 million bags of coffee.

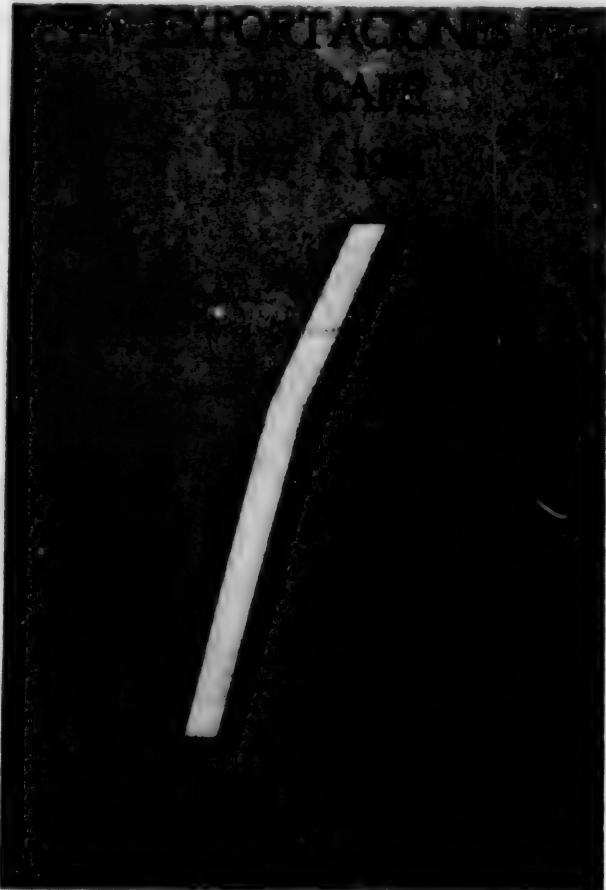
Of the total exports made in 1981, FEDECAFE accounted for 62 percent while private exporters accounted for 32 percent, that is 219 million bags.

Holland, with 8.9 percent of the total, was the third largest Colombian coffee buyer in 1981.

The income from coffee up to 5 December amounted to \$1.383 billion, a drop of 23.4 percent from the same period in 1980.

Official spokesmen said yesterday that had it not been for the International Coffee Agreement, the income from coffee exports in 1981 would have been only \$2 billion.

(1)



(2)

(4)

(3)

Key:

1. Coffee Exports
2. thousands of bags
3. Source: National Federation of Coffee Growers
4. Graph by El Siglo

The sales abroad of coffee during 1981 were 9,058,206 bags, a reduction of 18 percent from 1980. The graph shows the coffee exports during the last 5 years.

9204

CSO: 3010/712

NEW ORGANIZATION IN RETAIL SHOPS NOTED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 1 Dec 81 p 32

[Interview with Zafiro Castillo, head of Industrial Products Retail Enterprise of Central Havana, by Alberto Pozo; date and place not specified]

[Text] To be standing here in front of 181 industrial products retail units, all organized into 18 establishments--this is no joking matter. Above all when the streets they occupy are Neptuno, San Rafael, Galiano, Reina, Belascoain and Infanta. This is the commercial heart of Havana and the whole country!

By way of comparison, let's say that Comrade Zafiro Castillo holds in her hands the responsibility for the Industrial Products Retail Enterprise of Central Havana, with sales 25 times greater than those of "Fin de Siglo." A multimillion dollar enterprise!

As the first plan for linking commercial wages to sales has now been replaced by another, this is the topic we asked Zafiro to talk about. It is our way of giving a little continuity to the "Criterion" piece entitled "A Disturbing Sign," where we first took up the problem of wages with the intention of following it up later.

"What is clear is that the first plan for commercial wage adjustments was not well adapted to the needs of the commercial sector," Zafiro said. "Wage adjustments took place monthly, while supply contracts were made on a quarterly basis."

Let's take a hypothetical example: the first quarter--January, February and March. It could be that there would be very little to sell in January and February. Nevertheless, the worker's wages would be adjusted during those 2 months even though the responsibility for the slowdown was not his. Then it might happen that in March he would have a lot of stock available and he would sell tremendously. He might earn back in March what he lost in January and February, and even come out with considerably more money. So in the end the balance was favorable to him; but he spent 2 months getting less than the usual monthly wage, which was demoralizing because of the instability it represented and because it caused him to suffer very real economic straits. On the other hand, the firm had to pay out thousands of pesos due to the policy of wage adjustments, yet it still failed to comply with the technical economic plan, because supplies did not correspond to the necessary volume of sales."

[Question] And now?

[Answer] Wage-adjustment accounting is done on a quarterly basis. The worker is paid for surplus sales at the end of the quarter. If sales quotas are not met, wages will be discounted on the order of 10 percent. Given the wage reform, a working woman earns a salary of 111 pesos. Her discount would be on the order of 3.70 pesos per month. This cut would be made at the end of the quarter. In practice, adjustments should be a major benefit for workers, who should always be able to exceed the sales quota.

[Question] After thus touching briefly on wage adjustments, we took up the topic of supplies.

[Answer] The plan is really very ambitious. We couldn't cover our needs with normal levels of supply. That is why we have contracted for several million pesos in local industrial products and privately produced crafts, and we've been buying from Havana-Countryside as well. We are complying with the PTE [Technical Economic Plan] at the rate of 101 percent.

[Question] Do the contractors meet their obligations? Is it necessary to resort to arbitration?

[Answer] Up to now obligations have been met; but we are just beginning. There is a great deal of room in the contracts for further specification. The important thing is that we are now buying what we want to buy, instead of just accepting what they send us. The manager checks his inventory and orders what he really needs. It is a big step forward."

[Question] How are you doing with idle stock?

[Answer] In previous years, whatever industry made we had to sell. In 1979 we still had 1973 inventory in the warehouses, to give you a graphic illustration of the situation. That is no longer true. Now we buy. We know what we can sell. As far as accumulated idle stock goes, we have already sold several million pesos' worth. We are now below normal inventory level. We are confident that in the future we will be able to close out seasonally, that is, by liquidating our remaining merchandise at auction.

[Question] Congratulations on the fact that your firm won third place among 17 similar firms at the Second Conference on Business Skills, which included the current year.

[Answer] This may be the largest firm of its type in the whole country. It is the result of a recent merger of three smaller firms, and we are still caught up in a whirlwind of organizing. But it is better this way. The larger firm has more resources at its command, and guarantees us better control. We are still lacking many things, but the main one is transportation. We do not have any way to get around.

[Question] And what about maintenance?

[Answer] We put together a little brigade. The problems we have solved! Repairs, filters, patches, rejuvenations..."La Protectora," on Belascoain Street, had been closed for 4 years. Now we have reopened it to the public. We are in the process of restoring the upper level of the "Riviera" jewelry. We are also going to reopen "Lamparas Cubanias," at San Lazaro and Infanta, as well as "Brummel," on San Rafael. We fixed up the "Florida" store on Neptune Street, and grouped together sales of orthopedic footwear for men, women, children and foreign technicians. We were also able to salvage the "Vilarnovo" unit on Reina Street for open sales. Finally, at the "Cancha" unit on Galiano, we will restore the basement and the upper level. That way we can devote the space to conventional men's clothing, and more uniforms for transportation and food service workers."

[Question] Do you think the spirit of salesmanship and self-improvement that erupted out of the enthusiasm of the Second Conference on Business Skills will endure?

[Answer] Yes, I do. Now more than ever, in fact. Trade should demonstrate our standard of living and contribute to people's good spirits. It should play a positive role as an expression of culture. And our retail trade units ought to be the flowers of the city.

In closing the interview, Zafiro stated emphatically: I congratulate you for giving space in your magazine to fashion, to the appearance of ships and their display windows, as well as the way merchandise is presented.

9839
CSO: 3010/651

REASONS FOR REFORMING RETAIL PRICES EXPLAINED

Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish 18 Dec 81 p 48

[Article by Alberto Pozo]

[Text] Naturally, the Retail Price Reform has an immediate effect on our pocketbooks. Not enough of an effect, of course, to cancel out the benefits granted by the General Wage Reform.

Let us remember that when the General Wage Reform was put into effect it was emphasized that the inevitable complement would be the Retail Price Reform.

The RGS [General Wage Reform] is intended to harmonize income with the principle of socialist compensation, in accordance with the quantity and quality of work, while promoting a good distribution of the labor force among priority regions and sectors.

Nevertheless, this reordering means an injection into the circulating currency of 2.7 billion pesos in this 5-year period. If we add to this the new Social Security Law, which adds 215 million; the employees' benefit fund, with its 460 million; bonuses, which amount to 160 million; vacation pay, another 85 million, and the payment of 550 million pesos to peasants for higher crop prices, we have an increase in the circulating currency of 4.17 billion pesos.

And what will counter this injection of new currency, to keep from tipping the scale too far, with the inevitable negative results? In the first place there is limited supply due to the low price of sugar, and price increases for the products we must import. This is the sinister consequence, the way we experience the world capitalist crisis, with its concomitant inflation, to which we must add the effects of the blockade which Reagan's cavemen are trying to tighten still further.

We must reinforce the effects of limited supply with an intense savings campaign at the Bank. But neither of these forces will be sufficient to maintain financial balance. That's why the Retail Price Reform, which includes the elimination of some unjustifiably free goods and services, is essential.

What would happen if we did not implement the RPM [Retail Price Reform]? Quite simply, there would be an excess of circulating currency, too much idle money in each of our pockets. In spite of our revolutionary spirit, perhaps somewhat

unconsciously if you like, certain negative tendencies would then begin to manifest themselves. Absenteeism would rise because the need for money wouldn't be so pressing. Productivity would be neglected, because of the decreased importance of income from the flexible portion of wages: wage adjustments, bonuses, the benefit fund. As a result, production would fall, when what we need is to raise production to counter the necessary drop in imports brought about by the shrinkage of our foreign exchange reserve, which is in turn due to falling sugar prices. And if production falls off...the standard of living, that is our consumption of goods and services, also drops.

To use medical language, we could say the economy would get sick. And this would not be good for anyone, since it would have a negative effect on everyone's standard of living.

The RPM affects us immediately, yes. To put it in perspective, it is a dose of preventive medicine. It consolidates the conditions we need to continue marching forward, in spite of the international economic and political obstacles in our path.

In terms of numbers, a few statistics will help illustrate the situation. The RGS raised salaries an average of 20 pesos. That is a per capita increase of 9 pesos. The per capita increase in the cost of basic food products is only 1.50 pesos a month. This does not give the total effect of the RPM--but the margin, the favorable difference, is more than enough to compensate for the new retail prices many times over. Above all, it is the way to keep our economy healthy.

9839
CSO: 3010/651

STATE ASSISTANCE TO CANE COOPERATIVES DESCRIBED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 25 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Orlando Gomez; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] The most important event ever in the cane peasant sector--after the Agrarian Reform Law--is the coming mechanization of cane cutting, loading and hauling as a result of the integration of 15,200 farmers and 13,200 caballerias in the advanced cooperative movement. This event began in April 1980 when MINAZ [Ministry of the Sugar Industry] and ANAP [National Association of Small Farmers] decided to put into practice the /Governing Plan for the Cane Peasant Sector/ for the present 5-year period.

This useful program was planned to give rational order to the state, cooperative and private cane areas with the objective of achieving the best use of the land and the greatest use of technology possible in cultivation. It is now greatly facilitated by the objective and subjective conditions created in our fields by the CPA [Agricultural and Livestock Cooperatives].

The task was developed from the local level to the national level through close co-ordination with the governing boards of the two types of Cuban agricultural cooperatives--the CPA or advanced cooperatives and the credit and service cooperatives that maintain individual ownership over the land--the state cane enterprises and the municipal and provincial directorates of ANAP and MINAZ.

All these groups analyzed and eventually proposed the /Governing Plan/ to the national levels of ANAP and MINAZ in meetings where they directly participated. They reached agreements that are materializing today with growing success.

Before continuing to comment on the concrete results being achieved, it is important for the reader to know main objectives of this program by 1985. In short, they are as follows:

There must be at least 600 million arrobas more cane from the peasant sector in the 1984-85 harvest.

This program assumes that there will be 365 CPA in 1983 which will incorporate the majority of the cane peasants in the country. By 1985, the /Governing Plan/ assumes that 65 percent of the total area of the cane peasants will be organized

into advanced cooperatives. Those collectives will have become prosperous rural production communities and, if necessary, defense communities.

The 365 cane cooperatives will be guaranteed all the technical and material means possible to carry out the cutting, loading and hauling of their respective crops and cultivation. This will permit the cane enterprises to use at least 2,000 equipment operators in other activities and reduce mobilizations for cutting by some 3,000 volunteer or regular cutters.

As can be seen, this will mean a considerable reduction of personnel for the state which, until now, had been used in the cane peasant sector. That will save the work of about 5,000 men per year. All that economy in the skilled and unskilled work force and other savings not mentioned here will be achieved as the cane CPA assume--with their own forces and technical-material resources--all the harvesting and agricultural tasks as is now happening.

The degree of crop specialization will increase to 61 percent in 1985 compared to 43 percent now among cane peasants.

This /Governing Plan/ will help improve the material and cultural living conditions of the cane peasants relatively quickly. It will also stimulate and accelerate the incorporation--always voluntary--of individual farmers to the advanced cooperatives by demonstrating that they are real examples in production, productivity, cane yield, humanization of agricultural tasks, substantial satisfaction of their needs, old age benefits and harmonious coexistence among all their members.

The expected response from the cane cooperative peasants toward this considerable aid from the socialist state through the sale of equipment, tools and other material resources to the CPA through the /Governing Plan/ is maximum efficiency in their use, maximum productive results, maximum integral mechanization of the harvest and cultivation and maximum benefit for them and the country/.

During this harvest, 158 CPA or 46 percent of the cane cooperatives will have mechanized cutting, loading and hauling. They will have to cut, load and transport at least 236 million arrobas in this harvest which is just beginning. This is equal to 21 percent of the total cane to be harvested on individual farms and peasant cooperatives.

For this 1981-82 harvest, our cane cooperatives--especially the large and medium ones with 60 or more caballerias and 60 percent of their area used for cane--have the necessary equipment, have trained operators and have better conditions to improve harvest controls by the cooperative members themselves.

In all these tasks, the cane enterprises are providing the required aid so that the cooperatives master the use of the machinery, do the appropriate maintenance, etc., and achieve positive results in their collectives' production and economy. In that way, all--their partners, the state and the nation--will profit.

It is stimulating to know that, according to estimates last 30 September, those CPA already averaged 70,100 arrobas of cane per caballeria nationally. In the cooperatives in Havana and Matanzas Provinces, average agricultural yield was

estimated at more than 87,000 arrobas per caballeria--that is, at least 17,000 arrobas more than the national average of the 158 CPA analyzed.

Since we are speaking of agricultural yields and their averages--so important for any developed agriculture--the sights of the thousands of men and women in the efficient cane CPA are on their commitment to the country and comrade Fidel to reach 100,000 or more arrobas of cane per caballeria during this 5-year period.

That is another basic objective which the /Governing Plan/ will undoubtedly help, an objective that we are convinced our enthusiastic cane cooperatives will achieve.

In order to materialize the objectives outlined in the governing plan, the following resources were already allocated by the state to the cane CPA through MINAZ:

KTP-1 Combines	103
Loaders	177
Trucks	358
Tractors	900
Carts	925
Vans	25
Jeeps	28
DT-75's	150
Gas welding equipment	100
Electric welding equipment	100
Plows	319
Harrows	241
Tools	802
Fumigators	48
Knapsacks	684
Furrowers	132

Fidel on State Aid to CPA

"It is necessary to think about transportation equipment, wheeled tractors and tracked tractors, to think about where a combine is justified, carts, even storage trucks for cane transportation. If the cooperative wants cane transportation, let it have cane transportation. If it is big enough to use a combine or two, let it have combines for the productive cane harvest. In the case of all these production tools, it is our opinion that they must have the greatest support from the state since (...) the cooperatives are going to make the best use possible of that equipment." Fidel at the closing of the First National Meeting of CPA (5 November 1980)

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TRAINING ACTIVITIES OF DAAFAR UNIT NOTED

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 28 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Roger Ricardo Luis]

[Text] The tranquillity and the soft, cool breeze of December give the impression that the antiaircraft missiles covered by the thick camouflage net are sunk in lethargy. However, appearances are deceiving because in mere fractions of seconds the electronic controls can put them in the sky to make a bull's eye on the heart of the imperial eagle if he dares violate our sky.

The Antiaircraft Missile Troops of DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force] have the great combat honor of being one of the first to meet the enemy. This mission has great significance for them.

"We are here day and night at the bottom of the ramps, in front of the radar and in the firing rooms to keep the imperialist strike from succeeding. As long as there is a single man and a single missile, the enemy will have no peace in our sky," stated soldier Andres Santoya Benitez, a 21-year-old member of the UJC [Union of Young Communists].

These are the men who make up the youngest branch of DAAFAR, forged in the difficult days of the first years of the revolution and the expression of the advanced combat technology provided through Soviet solidarity for the defense of our air space.

Success Depends on Optimum Combat Readiness

When an antiaircraft missile group receives the combat alert order, it must go into action in seconds. This especially means effective collective action characterized by absolute synchronization and skill.

They receive the parameters of height, speed, angle and flight direction of the alleged aggressor from the TRT [Radiotechnical Troops] who quickly find the enemy target.

The radar of the unit itself also goes into action and searches the sky to detect the target, verify the data supplied by the TRT and follow the target.

On the ramps, the missiles have already lost their artificial cover and stand erect with their noses seeming to sniff the sky. The metallic frame that holds them turns under electronic control in search of the best place to make the firing effective.

In the firing room, the launcher has found the target on his acrylic screen which shows that the enemy is already within range of the missiles. Through precise calculations, the collimation has been found and recorded in the electronic memory. Under the steady hand of the launcher, the missile is fired.

After receiving the necessary energy impulse, the missile leaves in search of the enemy. The deadly cargo that it carries inside can wipe out the aggressor or several of them once within the effective firing perimeter.

In the heart of this complex, the path described by the intercepting weapon is followed on screen to verify the effectiveness of the shot. At the same time, the missiles are replaced in the launching area which is still warm from the gases emitted by the fired missiles.

Distinguished Work

Such skill and mastery of that modern technology demand the systematic work of the Command with the support of the party, the UJC and the troops in general. Combat and political training and socialist emulation play a decisive role.

In this unit, we verified in practice how these precepts of FAR work are carried out. The specialists methodically receive theoretical and technical training, do maneuvers and practice necessary to master the armament.

Competitions in skill and knowledge are held periodically as part of a "Combat Marathon" in the Emulation for Victory.

Loading and unloading, aspects of radio technology, firing, leadership and rear guard, the key sectors in the basic mission of the unit, are tested in this competition which results in optimum readiness to confront the aggressor.

Political training is an important factor. There are also different types of propaganda and agitation work. Culture, sports and recreation are part of the daily life of these men, most of whom are young.

The party and the UJC use their prestige and authority to advance the missions assigned to the unit. To both organizations, the soldier is the vital objective. They remain informed about his activities, his life as a young soldier and his education as a citizen. They help him in everything necessary for the effective fulfillment of the mission entrusted to him.

The Lenin-Marti Room of this unit with its small but well used library houses recognition of their distinguished work expressed in awards, certificates and the visitor's book which contains admiration and homage to those who, day and night, are ready to destroy the enemy.

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AUTOMATION AT NEW PINAR DEL RIO SUGAR MILL NOTED

Havana JUVENTUD TECNICA in Spanish Oct 81 pp 28-29

[Article by engineer Silvia Alvarez Rosell and engineer Gil Cruz Lemus, Department of Chemical and Food Processes, Jose Antonio Echeverria Higher Polytechnic Institute]

[Text] Since the sugar industry is the most important industry in our country, we have had to devote the greatest effort to improving and developing it as much as possible.

Part of this effort has been aimed at the automation of this industry.

There has been progress in this in recent years. Although the older mills are not adequately automated, the new sugar mills are designed with a high degree of automation. One example is the 30 de Noviembre mill in Taco-Taco, Pinar del Rio. Most of its departments have at least one automatic control link. Some are conventional; others are more sophisticated.

The major aspects of automation in the different departments of the mill are described below.

Grinding Department

In the grinding department, there is automatic control of the amount of water added to the bagasse fiber. This is done in two ways.

In the first, the flow of mixed juices and water is measured to find the ratio between them; this ratio is adjusted based on the density of the juice. In this variant, the water is regulated as an indirect function of the fiber. This variant is the most common, not only in Cuba but internationally.

In the second variant, the ratio between the weight of the bagasse and the flow of intake water is found and the water is regulated in direct proportion to the fiber.

Continuous Process Department

The heaters in the continuous process department have conventional control of the incoming flow through a preset level in the heaters. The level is also controlled in the tank of prealkalized juice; this regulates the flow of juice to the heaters. The temperature of the juice is also controlled at the drain.

The control installed in the alkalinization station maintains the pH of the juice coming out of the heaters at the correct value by adding milk of lime.

There is a high degree of automation in the evaporation station. First, through measurement of the level in the tank of clarified juice, the steam pressure is regulated in the evaporator in the first tanks. The steam pressure in the cells is also controlled by the steam flow going into the evaporators.

The level of the juice in the heating pan is controlled conventionally; it is measured at the entrance to the evaporator.

In the fourth tank, the level signal is shown by two lines: one goes to a regulator that will generate a maximum pressure signal at a preset level.

The level signal shown by the other line is used to achieve the required concentration of the cane-juice syrup.

This is done by measuring the syrup density and comparing it with the level signal. Based on the results of this comparison, the control valves that regulate recirculation and extraction are actuated.

Last, the vacuum in the fourth tank is regulated by the water injected in the barometric condenser.

Crystallization Department

In the crystallization department, oversaturation is controlled in the crystallizing evaporators through measurement of the conductivity of the base liquid. This is not a direct form of control but yields good results. This is the most important control in this department.

Second in importance is regulation of the absolute pressure in the boiler, measuring the vacuum there. In order to change the vacuum when the pressure must be changed, the water in the barometric condenser must be manipulated by a control valve.

The steam flow going into the boiler is also regulated based on the ratio between the conductivity, boiling and steam flow.

The level in the boiler and the condensate level in the heating pan are also measured. The feeding of seed crystals is also controlled.

There are the same controls in the commercial boilers as in the crystallizing boilers; the only difference is that they do not include the seed crystals.

In the continuous drain crystallizers, the temperature in the draining area is regulated by automatic feeding of cold water to the cooling area.

The temperature in the warming area is also regulated by controlling the feeding of warm water to that area.

The level in the crystallizer is regulated through the feeding of the cooked mass.

In the commercial continuous crystallizers, the level is regulated the same way as in the drain crystallizers.

To control the dilution of A and B juices, there is density regulation; they are measured and regulated with warm water. The level in the tank of diluted A and B juices is controlled by feeding pure juice; this is related to the above control.

The temperature in the tank of diluted A and B juice is regulated by measuring the temperature and controlling it with steam and heating.

Steam Generation Department

The steam generation department is highly automatized.

In the steam generators, the amount of fuel that is used in combustion is regulated first by measurement of the steam pressure in the steam collector conduit and auxiliary regulation of steam quantity. The objective is to maintain steam pressure at a constant value. This requires steam flow and, to obtain this flow, a certain amount of fuel is required. This regulation has fixed values.

There is regulation of the amount of air of combustion in order to allocate a certain quantity of air to a certain amount of fuel with the objective of achieving perfect combustion.

The quantity of air is measured and regulated through the fuel signal. This regulation is done by sequence.

Regulation of the water level in the dome is a fixed value and is done through feed water, measuring the level in the dome.

In the fuel supply section, the fuel pressure is regulated through measurement and control of the fuel flow.

The fuel temperature is regulated before preheating, using preheated steam.

The conclusions reached are as follows:

1. There are departments where there has been widespread implementation of automatic control. These departments are grinding, continuous process, crystallization and steam generation.
2. There are departments where it has not been implemented or implemented on a small scale. These are weighing, centrifuge, bagasse storage, sugar warehouse and water treatment. In the continuous process department, there are two stations that do not have any type of automatic control: clarification and filtration.

In spite of the fact that there are departments without automation, an appreciable step forward has been taken which contributes to the development and improvement of the Cuban sugar industry.

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COMMENTS ON BRANDT REPORT ON NORTH-SOUTH PROGRAM

Havana ECONOMIA Y DESARROLLO in Spanish Sep-Oct 81 pp 194-208

[Article by Silvio Baro Herrera: "Brief Critical Comments on 'North-South': a Program for Survival"]

[Text] Report of the Independent Commission for International Development, Chaired by Willy Brandt *

It would be impossible to make an analysis of the contents of the Brandt Report ** without discussing, albeit briefly, the historical context in which it has appeared.

Not only did the 1970's represent a culminating point in the third phase of the general crisis of capitalism, but, during those years, we witnessed a major exacerbation of the contradictions on all levels, the reestablishment of the cyclical movement of the capitalist economies with features similar to those of the period preceding World War II insofar as the seriousness is concerned, and the appearance of many structural crises within the capitalist system of the world economy, which demonstrated the highly unjust and irrational nature of the capitalist international division of labor and the international economic relations associated with the latter.

During the years being analyzed, the capitalist economy encountered a state of great instability: 1970 and 1971 were years of economic crisis; 1972 and 1973, years of recovery; 1974 and 1975, of crisis again, but this time very deepseated and widespread; in 1976 and 1977, there was a certain amount of recovery; and in 1978 and 1979, there was another stagnation and growing appearance of crisis symptoms.

At the same time, owing to the crisis in the capitalist international monetary system, the first signs of which were felt at the end of the 1960's, the capitalist world economy underwent a severe inflationary process during most of the decade.

The international economic relations within the capitalist system were shaken by the constant structural crises suffered by the latter ("food crisis", "raw materials crisis", "energy crisis", etc.), which attested to the presence of many areas of conflict between the imperialist countries and the underdeveloped countries, but also among the former.

*In our critical remarks, we shall comment only on the first part of the Brandt Report.

** All references to the Brandt Report will be made according to the translation and publication made by CECE [State Committee for Economic Cooperation].

The growing internationalization of the world economy lent a new quality to the situation that is being reviewed. There was an increase in the structural dependence of the underdeveloped countries on the imperialist powers, caused by the various mechanisms used by those powers, such as control of natural resources and other economic activities on the part of the multinational companies, and dependence of commercial, monetary-financial, technological and other types. Moreover, an increase was noted in the dependence of the developed capitalist countries on the underdeveloped ones in such important areas as supplies of raw materials, energy resources, etc.

The imperialist powers took advantage of this growing internationalization of economic activity to foist on the underdeveloped countries the burden of the major problems still besetting the capitalist world economy. This is readily apparent from the inability of the imperialist powers to make certain adjustments in their productive structures, for which they are attempting to compensate through protectionist and discriminatory barriers that they have been increasingly introducing in trade relations, particularly those with the underdeveloped countries.

At the same time, the 1970's witnessed a deepening of the economic and scientific-technical gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries. Not only did the major problems that occurred during this period prevent most of the underdeveloped world from surmounting the serious socioeconomic problems confronting it, but the latter were exacerbated as well.

In view of this situation, very early in the last decade the underdeveloped countries began advocating a change in international economic relations that would be achieved through the implementation of a new international economic order.

This proposal was to initiate an entire lengthy, negotiating process in the international agencies, which is still continuing at present, and from which the underdeveloped countries have not managed to obtain major concessions from the imperialist powers.

The failure of the aforementioned negotiating process, as well as the intensification of the economic problems of the underdeveloped countries, must be viewed as the fundamental causes of the high level of severity reached in the contradictions between the latter and the imperialist countries.

At the same time, during the years which concern us, one can observe the attempts of the leading imperialist powers to carry out certain maneuvers aimed at readjusting the capitalist international division of labor and the international monetary system in accordance with their interests, to attempt to divide the "Third World" through the use of policies for assistance and transfers of resources, of a selective nature, etc.

Whereas, for a time during the decade, observers of international problems conceived the feasibility of a process of negotiation between the underdeveloped countries and the developed capitalist countries, nowadays they are talking about an atmosphere of confrontation that has been reached in view of the imperialist powers' refusal not only to make concessions, but also to seriously discuss the international economic problems in the various forums created for that purpose.

The Changes in the Theoretical Concepts Regarding the Crisis in International Economic Relations

The changes in the world economy cited thus far have been reflected in the changes in the theoretical concepts of the bourgeois economists regarding international economic relations.

Since the 1960's, one has noted an unusual heightening of bourgeois theories concerning the problems of underdevelopment and economic development. Unlike those which arose directly upon the termination of World War II, which were marked by superficiality, an essentially descriptive nature and attempts to unburden the imperialist countries of their responsibility for the underdevelopment of the present "Third World" countries, the more recent theories are typified by a high degree of refinement and by the emphasis placed on their attempts to put forth the feasibility of emerging from the state of underdevelopment by pursuing an alleged capitalist path to development.

The exacerbation of the socioeconomic problems of the underdeveloped countries, especially during the 1960's, brought about an obvious crisis for these bourgeois theories on underdevelopment and economic development, which gave way to a greater dissemination of other theories, such as the ECLA [Economic Commission for Latin America] developmentist one, etc.

The present crisis in international economic relations was to cause the bourgeois economists of the developed capitalist countries to start paying more attention to the economic development problems of the underdeveloped countries, but now within the context of the international economic situation.

These economists have recently prepared countless articles, books, papers for events and reports, in which their views regarding world development are contained. The most prominent of these works are the reports from the Rome Club, the RIO Project headed by the Dutch economist Tinbergen, the research done by V. Leontiyev for the UN, certain reports from the Trilateral Commission and others prepared by alleged "private" institutions. These reports, which contain the most recent theoretical creations of the bourgeois economists (mainly from the developed capitalist countries), are typified by the following traits:

- a. They show the concern of the political leaders and academic circles of the developed capitalist countries over the future evolution of mankind (to be interpreted as the capitalist world);
- b. They represent recognition of certain aspects of the irrationality inherent in the present capitalist development model, and the impossibility of continuing it;
- c. They attempt to offer alleged strategies to be pursued not only by the developed capitalist countries, but also by the entire world (especially the underdeveloped countries), aimed at "saving" mankind from the catastrophe.

The models or reports may be divided into two basic groups: a. those which dwell on the analysis of the technical-economic problems affecting the future evolution of mankind (as in the case of Reports 1 and 2 to the Rome Club); and, b. those which

are more concerned with the analysis of the problems currently besetting international economic relations, such as the prospects for the development of the latter, and models including some considerations of a sociopolitical nature (for example, the aforementioned reports).

In our opinion, the Brandt Report, being the most recent, prepared in a new political and economic situation, and able to assess the fulfillment or non-fulfillment of the predictions made in the other reports, shows new features. This report is marked by a balanced synthesis of the two types of reports that we cited in the previous paragraph. In other words, in the Brandt Report one can find both comments on technical-economic problems, such as the depletion of resources and pollution of the environment (the type of problems dealt with in Reports 1 and 2 to the Rome Club), and matters relating to the more recent status of international economic relations, such as the situation of trade protectionism in the developed capitalist countries, the results of the "energy crisis", etc.

The Brandt Report bears some similarities to the reports on global problems prepared during the 1970's. They are:

- a. Emphasis given to the problems of increasing interdependence among the economic processes on the international level;
- b. Analysis of problems dividing the world into developed capitalist countries (North) and underdeveloped countries (South), without embarking on the proper distinctions among the countries or groups of countries associated with the type of political and social system that prevails therein;
- c. Recognition of the presence of major problems besetting international economic relations, and of the need to take some steps to restructure the latter to some extent;
- d. Attempts to convince the world public that the solution to both international and national problems need not be sought in deepseated changes that would bring about an overturning of the prevailing political and social system;
- e. Recognition of the fact that the underdeveloped countries cannot pursue the development model being implemented by the present developed capitalist countries (in its opinion, by all the developed countries), which is why they propose a search for other development models; obviously behind this there is actually a desire that they not pursue the socialist path of development, and that they remain within the orbit of the capitalist world economic system;
- f. Depiction of the present international economic problems as results stemming from structural or technical-economic causes; in other words, it avoids thorough treatment of the nature of the capitalist system, and of the capitalist international division of labor, among other things.

Nevertheless, the Brandt Report should be highlighted because of some differences from the other models. They are:

- a. It is an attempt to synthesize the different types of problems that underly the present state of crisis in international economic relations;
- b. It represents an attempt to make the political leaders and the academic circles in the developed capitalist countries realize that the establishment of a new international economic order would prove beneficial to all groups of countries throughout the world;
- c. It is a document wherein concrete, minimal proposals are offered which should be adopted as an initial basis for negotiations between the developed capitalist countries and the underdeveloped ones;
- d. Regarding certain problems, we find new approaches indicating the changes among certain sectors of the developed capitalist countries with respect to the seriousness of the current world problems, and the urgent need for undertaking a solution to them.

When we claim that the Brandt Report is a kind of synthesis-report, we are not saying this merely in the sense that it contains some of the features of the two types of reports produced during the 1970's, but also because of the fact that this report attempts to incorporate some of the propositions of the most important bourgeois theoretical concepts of the present time, such as reinterpretations of the "theory of interdependence", the theory of "basic necessities", the theory of "other development" and others.

The Brandt Report and the Need for Restructuring International Economic Relations

In our opinion, the main element in the Brandt Report is the notion of interdependence. In the introduction written by Willy Brandt himself, as well as in the text of the report, one can find many references to the highly interdependent nature of the world economy in our time. This notion enables Brandt to assert, more often than on other occasions, that we are witnessing the advent of problems which are to an increasing extent global in nature (p 26). The advent of these global problems allows the author to formulate his idea of the existence of numerous common interests among the developed countries (North) and the underdeveloped countries (South), both over the medium and the long term (p 28). On the basis of the two foregoing statements, two fundamental lines of thought which underly the Brandt Report will be derived: a. That of the need for immediately undertaking structural changes on the international level, inasmuch as they would be beneficial for both the developed countries and the underdeveloped countries (p 30); and, b. the line relating to the need for a dialog between the countries of the North and the South, with a view toward solving the pressing international problems.

The Brandt Report has as one of its merits the fact that, in different parts of it, attention is called to the point that a restructuring of the present international economic relations would be feasible, not only because of the highly interdependent nature of the world economy, but also because of the presence of many areas wherein both groups of countries could collaborate economically (p 31). The report is clear from the standpoint of calling the attention of the political leaders of the developed countries to the error of the notion that the only ones who stand to benefit from a situation of restructuring international economic relations would be the underdeveloped countries.

The Brandt Report, prepared at the end of the 1970's, has been able to assess with greater evidence the changes in the process of negotiations aimed at establishing a new international economic order, and the commission has been able to observe that the prospects for these negotiations are obviously pessimistic (owing to the intransigence of the developed capitalist countries, we might add). In view of this situation, several sections of the Brandt Report contain an appeal for dialog, instead of the atmosphere of confrontation that has been developing of late (p 32). Nevertheless, underlying the notion of dialog to prevent confrontation, we must see the bourgeois reformist concept of attempting to arrive at solutions (or make the governments and peoples of the underdeveloped countries think that the problems can be solved) through negotiations or agreements that are reached at a conference table. At the same time, we suspect that what is actually being sought by the Brandt Report is the creation of a state of mind favoring the resumption of the "Paris Dialog" (North South Conference), (see p 37).

The importance attached by the Brandt Report to the notion of interdependence reaches its high point when it states that this is the requisite for development. In other words, one cannot conceive of development without the adoption of international, global measures (p 32). This comment reminds us of the fundamental error of those who claim that the new international economic order is the solution for all the problems of the underdeveloped countries; that is, they exaggerate the external conditions, and evade or overlook the internal problems.

We are of the opinion that there is in the Brandt Report an underestimation of the internal conditions for development, but not a forgetfulness; because some interesting statements regarding them will be made in the remainder of the report.

As evidence of the fact that the Brandt Report is a model of the concepts that the economists and politicians from the developed capitalist countries have been evolving recently in an accelerated fashion, we have the statement that the resumption of a dialog between the North and South could not take place on the same bases as before, in other words, the notion of inequality and charity; but, rather, on the basis of the mutual interest of the countries in solving the international problems (p 45).

The Brandt Report constantly calls attention to the fact that the growing interdependence of the world economy has brought about the adoption of global solutions to global problems, and that, when these problems have been solved, there will be beneficial results for both the North and the South, as in the case of employment.

In the Brandt Report, one can find a brief analysis of the reasons why the notion of mutual interests between the North and South has not yet been learned, which has been the cause for the failure to adopt the pertinent measures (p 100 and ff).

Another praiseworthy aspect of the Brandt Report is the recognition of the need to restructure international economic relations. Throughout the entire text of the report, and for the various aspects of international economic relations, the authors cite examples illustrating the unequal nature of international economic relations, stressing in particular the socioeconomic situation of the underdeveloped countries.

The most relevant aspect of the comments in the Brandt Report on the restructuring of international economic relations is that associated with the need to give the underdeveloped countries a greater level of participation in the decision-making on the international scale (p 99). At the same time, it states that this process must be aimed at fostering an equality of rights and opportunities (p 25), thereby tacitly declaring that the present international economic order has major problems in these two respects.

In different parts of the Brandt Report one can find the notion that, as an integral part of the new system of international economic relations that is created, there must be a creation of international taxes. This statement is made in a very general way, and the details relating to these taxes are not specified. What is made clear is that, through this expedient, the Brandt Commission held the view that large sums could be collected with which to finance the economic and social development needs of the underdeveloped countries.

The problem of development could not fail to be included in the Brandt Report. The Brandt Commission inherited the best of the current bourgeois political economy. In this regard, one notes that, just as was done recently by ECLA, it makes an appeal not to confuse the phenomena of "growth" and "development" (p 34). However, its definition of development is vague and ambiguous. With the pretext that there is no single path to development, and that peoples will succeed in becoming developed depending on their cultural heritage, etc., the authors skillfully avoid having to give a clearcut, precise definition of what they interpret as development.

In certain sections of the report, and in passing, the authors cite the need to undertake structural changes as part of the development process. Nevertheless, the changes proposed are of the type of those proposed by the ECLA economists or other bourgeois reformists; in other words: agrarian reforms, distribution of income, changes in foreign trade, in the production structure, etc. Nowhere in the Brandt Report can one find any mention of the need for changes in production relations as an essential element for fostering socioeconomic development.

The recognition of the serious social problems besetting the underdeveloped countries appears to have prompted the authors of the Brandt Report to include, as another aspect of development, some social changes and the need to oversee the quality of that development.

The Brandt Report and the Strategy to Be Pursued for Restructuring International Economic Relations

The main part of the Brandt Report consists of the proposal of measures to be adopted in an attempt to promote the restructuring of international economic relations. The report categorizes the following problems: food, population, environment, disarmament, trade, energy, industrialization, multinational corporations, investments and transfer of technology, monetary problems, financing of development and international organizations. We shall dwell on the first five, which are discussed in Volume 1.

Agriculture and food: The Brandt Report makes an accepted analysis of the state of agriculture and food in the underdeveloped countries (p 138). It notes that the number one priority in the strategy of the underdeveloped countries must be an

increase in national food production, the progress of which they do not make contingent solely on the underdeveloped country's resources, but also on the international community (p 142).

The criticism of the food assistance programs is interesting, wherein they cite the political pressure used by the developed capitalist countries in those programs (p 144). It is also noted that the problem of agricultural development should be properly situated in the national development strategy, as well as in the context of international economic relations (p 149).

The Brandt Report calls attention to a group of major problems discerned for the progress of national food production in the underdeveloped countries, prominent among which is the rise in oil prices and in those of fertilizers (p 153); and it appeals to the developed countries to change the pattern of fertilizer consumption, which it regards as irrational.

Until national food production can be increased feasibly, the Brandt Report, admitting the problems involved in food assistance, etc., recommends the creation of a financing facility that would enable the underdeveloped countries to deal with this important areaa (p 157).

Population and environment: This section of the strategy begins with an analysis of the population situation of the world in general, and of the "Third World" in particular (p 160).

The authors of the Brandt Report declare themselves to be overtly in favor of family planning methods (p 162). One important aspect of their comments lies in the statement that the economic development plans of the underdeveloped countries must include a demographic policy (p 164).

In this section, there is an analysis of the problem of emigrant workers, with a description of their socioeconomic situation, and the numbers that they have now reached, as well as an account of the countries of origin and destination (p 165).

The analysis of the emigrant workers is one of the weakest parts of the Brandt Report from the standpoint of a political approach, because: a. it is claimed that the emigration of workers is equally beneficial to both groups of countries; and, b. there is an attempt to depict the phenomenon of "brain stealing" as a mere emigration of workers (see pp 166-167).

The Brandt Report puts forth the notion of an international regulation of emigration, a regulation that would be carried out between the two groups of countries, with a view toward preventing sudden changes in policies and problems, essentially in the originating countries (p 169).

On the subject of the environment, the Brandt Report contains what we consider to be two very interesting ideas: a., that the demographic growth in the underdeveloped countries could lead to the advent of serious problems relating to the environment (p 172); and, b. that there is a need to control the environment on an international level (p 175).

It is interesting to note that, according to the authors of the Brandt Report, the environment becomes deteriorated as a result of the developed attained by the developed countries in general, and not as a result of particular types of development.

Disarmament: The Commission analyzed the enormous spending allocated for military purposes, and compared these figures with the ones which would be required to deal with certain diseases, or to meet certain socioeconomic needs of the underdeveloped world (p 178, and ff.).

In this aspect of the strategy, the authors include what we consider to be two extremely important notions: a. the possibility of creating an international tax, which could be established on the basis of the military spending, or on the amount of arms sales; and, b. the demonstration that the reconversion of military industries into civilian industries could be achieved within a short period of time, contrary to all that is believed (pp 186-187).

The authors of the Brandt Report admit that the ultimate reason preventing disarmament and the termination of the arms race lies in the close ties that exist between the military, political and business sectors (industrial-military complex), (p 188).

The Brandt Commission backs an idea launched some time ago, to the effect that the term "security" does not have the narrow definition that has been given it up until now, that is, the military one (p 189).

Although in passing, and very briefly, the Commission cites the need for advocating an atmosphere of eased tensions and peace on the international level. In many sections of the report, and in Willy Brandt's introduction, there is expressed the notion that an atmosphere of peace would result from major assistance to the process of the restructuring of international economic relations. Also, in various parts of the report, the problems of peace, war, the arms race and disarmament are associated with various socioeconomic problems, as in the case of the problems relating to the human being (p 192).

Trade: The Commission analyzed the problems of trade protectionism on the part of the developed capitalist countries against the underdeveloped countries (p 216). However, elsewhere in the report the authors justify the adoption of these protectionalist and discriminatory practices on the part of the developed capitalist countries (see p 52).

The Brandt Report dwells to a large extent on the problem of instability in the prices of exports from the underdeveloped countries, and its consequences. However, reverting to the notion of mutual interests, it points out that the creation of agreements on stabilization would not run counter to the developed countries, but quite the contrary (pp 219 and 224).

Hence, the treatment of the trade problems of the underdeveloped countries is weak, because no thorough structural changes are proposed. The initiative for creating agreements with the underdeveloped countries for stabilizing prices which could result in a better situation for the latter is left in the hands of the developed capitalist countries.

The limited nature of the Brandt Report's comments on international trade relations is proven by the fact that the model of agreement on stabilization is provided by the STABEX system developed by the EEC (p 233).

Bourgeois, Reformist Nature of the Brandt Report

In addition to several portions which have already been discussed previously, there predominates in the Brandt Report an obvious reformist quality, indicating that, according to its authors, the restructuring related to international as well as other problems can be resolved through certain reforms.

For example, they put forth the notion of a restructuring of the United Nations system which does not reach the level of challenge that we find in other reports, such as "What To Do?" (p 38). A reform is proposed in the international system for granting assistance (p 135), whereby the latter is channeled through a single source to each part of the underdeveloped world (as if that were the solution to the problem), etc.

There are in the Brandt Report certain statements (both explicit and implicit) which cannot be overlooked. In these statements there are both veiled and overt attacks on the socialist countries which should be pointed out.

Although the report (p 11) includes the demand that the socialist countries be given greater participation in the making of decisions to solve the global problems, one can also find other statements, such as: a. that the East and West are competing to control the South, and hence the generation of conflicts in the latter area (p 20); b. the significance attached to the problem of refugees, and the citing thereof as a problem of international responsibility, clearly referring to Indo-china, and not to other instances (p 26); c. a veiled attack on the socialist countries, to the effect that they are remiss in providing assistance to the underdeveloped countries, giving all kinds of excuses (p 37); d. when criticism is made equally of all the developed countries, and the USSR is included (p 40 and ff.); e. when there is acceptance of the view that the socialist countries, like the developed capitalist ones, take advantage of the underdeveloped countries in trade relations (p 69); f. when there is a discussion of the status of women in the developed countries as a whole (p 94); etc.

The Brandt Report also includes other statements which deserve criticism: a. when it justifies the adoption of protectionist practices by the developed capitalist countries (p 52); b. when it makes a defense for the multinational companies, to the effect that the underdeveloped countries should accept their investments because that would help to dynamize the world economy (p 53); d. where a superficial assessment is made of the situation evinced by certain newly industrialized countries, without subjecting the causes and results of this phenomenon to criticism (in the entire report, there is not a single critical reference to the "industrial redeployment"); d. when it is agreed that the underdeveloped countries should allow transfers of resources coming from the developed ones, with a view toward the development of their energy resources (neocolonialism disguised as interdependence!!!), (p 114); and, e. when there is a repetition of the same idea, to the effect that the multinational companies should "contribute" to the prospecting for mineral resources of the underdeveloped countries.

Conclusions

By way of conclusion to these critical comments, we must state that the Brandt Report clearly reflects the current dilemma that is posed to the governing circles of the developed capitalist countries: On the one hand, they must recognize the state of serious crisis that exists in international economic relations; but they want to deceive others, and deceive themselves, regarding the only real solution for the situation.

For this reason, there appear in this report: a. partial acknowledgments, and some interesting notions concerning what should be done (but always aimed at preserving the system, and obstructing any measure directed toward a radical change in the internal socioeconomic structures, or in international economic relations); and, b. the strategy aimed at maintaining the status quo. Nevertheless, we must acknowledge in the Brandt Report some points which previous reports did not even dare bring up, such as citing the need to undertake changes in the international institutions, discussing the possibility of sharing international decisions, calling for the creation of mechanisms of a more favorable nature for the underdeveloped countries, etc.

The Brandt Report is also objective, in the sense that it advocates dialog and rejects confrontation; because it very correctly assesses that the developed capitalist countries have a great deal to lose, as Fidel remarked in his speech at the 34th Session of the UN General Assembly.

(Note: The author is a Cuban, with a degree in economics, and assistant professor at the Center for Research in International Economics [CIEI] of Havana University's School of Economics.)

2909

CSO: 3010/750

U.S. SOCIETY SEEN DEGENERATING, MANHOOD QUESTIONED

Havana EL CAIMAN BARBUDO in Spanish Dec 81 pp 18-19

[Article by Rodolfo Gonzalez Almaguer: "Western Rouge"]

[Text] Flirtatious glances, long eyelashes and manicured nails could be the unusual prevailing image of American men today. They are very different from when our fathers imagined the men of the Potomac kicking violently at the door of a "saloon," imposing their iron will a la Humphrey Bogart or achieving the masculine feats demanded of Superman.

Nevertheless, since so many of their fetishes have been deflated today and are beyond resuscitation, the long-time myth that the Yankee was "infallibly macho" and could not be defeated has also been vanquished.

There is another headache in addition to his chronic problems of crime, violence, drugs, prostitution and pornography. We are referring to the alarming growth of masculine asexuality, also revealed in bisexuality or homosexuality. Sociologists and famous research centers have revealed the American man's increased refusal to fulfill the duties inherent to his sex or, at least, his tendency to transfer about 90 percent of the initiative in sex to women. At the same time, lesbianism is also increasing due to the women's inability to face masculine "indifference."

U.S. statistics and surveys show that the problem begins at a very early age. These polls confirm that a large number of children and adolescents have sexual problems. The U.S. press echoes the "concern" that certain sectors show about family lack of understanding and, at times, hostility toward these youths' tendencies.

With the pretext "that the Mafia is more immoral and it campaigns for its respect," many influential gay groups demand recognition from the federal government and support for their initiatives. There is an experiment now by the city of Trenton, New Jersey. It has just established "homes" for this type of children and youths run by happy gay adult couples who free their precocious followers from any restriction.

There have been many expressions in favor of this governmental measure. This is normal in a country where sexual aberrations constitute an epidemic that is threatening to spread rapidly. In the former fief of Al Capone--Chicago--the leader of the local "gay liberation", someone named Patterson, called the initiative a "marvelous idea." He did not hesitate to recommend it everywhere in the United States.

Everything seems to indicate that the only voices of reprobation about that situation come from the professional prostitutes or members of the fair sex who are not willing to watch quietly as their husbands, sons or clients are snatched away for the cause of the gay boys. Sometimes it simply aggravates an inertia, leading them to total asexuality.

Notorious prostitutes admit that if that disinterest for what they call "normal" sex continues, their job will end in the United States. They said: "Everything was different more than 10 years ago." Beautiful young girls said that, in the "majority of cases, even given the choice, many men did not react."

Of course, there is no shortage of justifying arguments from official spheres. The triteness of the arguments does not matter. Once more, the specialists try to show that this state of things is caused by modern life which decreases sexual faculties. This allegedly does not have frontiers because it will always break out where the use of more advanced technologies is widespread. Once more, it tries to sell us the general crisis of capitalism, the concrete historic nature of the total bankruptcy of a system, as the "crisis of modern man" or the "crisis of technological civilization," ignoring the real causes of the phenomenon.

No sensible analyst could feel that these evils in the United States--whose crime rate threatens to surpass the growth of inflation and stagflation--are simply a sequel to development. The social inequalities and the capitalist exploitation that even alienates imbeciles and immerses the individual in the most exacerbated solitude and despair are too obvious to defend such childish arguments. Those who abandon themselves to LSD do not do it merely for adventure. They seek a withdrawal that releases them from their daily nightmare. They strongly crave divorce from a hellish reality for millions of human beings who can no longer be convinced of the advantages of the American Way of Life.

Drug addicts, prostitutes and homosexuals are victims of that doubly unjust society which causes their vices but, at the same time, banishes them and scorns them or, in the best of cases, resorts to temporary remedies like these degrading "homes" in New Jersey.

There is also the fact that U.S. scientists themselves are not strangers to these sexual aberrations. It would not be surprising if we learned that these are also shared by many people in U.S. finance and politics.

Top business executives, governors and congressmen--some less ostensibly, others openly--have given up acting according to their sex. Several U.S. presidential candidates openly defended Sodomite planks in their respective electoral platforms during the last elections.

Probably all the above explains why today--when Uncle Sam's sanity is in question--the nuclear ravings of the Reagan administration are like the fickleness of a young girl, incapable of taking a reasonable and coherent position. If we were not afraid of Superman's uncle or the brawny cowboy of yesterday, we certainly are not impressed now by his futile attempt to talk huskily while looking like a Hollywood vamp.

7717
CSO: 3010/688

HOUSE VOTES MORE MONEY FOR BANANA INDUSTRY

FL112340 Bridgetown CANA in English 2256 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] Roseau, Dominica, 11 Feb (CANA)--The Dominica House of Assembly today voted the government another 629,000 East Caribbean dollars (1 dollar; 37 cents US) to supplement its estimates, with 220,000 dollars of it earmarked for the ailing banana industry.

Prime Minister Mary Eugenia Charles tabled the motion calling for additional spending. She said the banana industry was heavily in debt, partly because the last government had mismanaged it.

Former Finance Minister, Michael Douglas, called on the government to seek a 20 million EC dollar soft loan from western aid donors to help the industry. Some of the money could be used to step up production, he suggested.

Douglas charged that unless production was increased to 40,000 tons yearly, then the industry would continue to be badly off.

The banana industry, which accounts for 70 percent of Dominica's foreign exchange earnings, is in debt to the tune of 21 million (EC) dollars.

Chairman of the Dominica Banana Growers Association (DBGA) and government backbender, Senator Meshack Linton, said that if the present government had not shown goodwill to the industry "we would have folded up already." He said: "We are broke. Politics is (largely) responsible."

Agriculture Minister Heskieth Alexander said that the association's problem was compounded by the fact that after Hurricane David in 1979, it had been forced to pay banana growers too high a price.

Miss Charles said that her government would soon be decision "that will not be popular" to re-organise agriculture. [Sentence as received]

She hinted that there would now be specific areas in which bananas are to be grown. She told parliament it was important for Dominica to move away from its traditional one-crop economy.

She appealed to the association and to the farmers to cut down on the cost of maintaining the banana industry, stating: "If they do not cut down costs, there can be no way we can come out of this difficulty."

CSO: 3025/1023

BRIEFS

SECURITY INSTITUTE CREATED--Guzman makes a contribution. President Antonio Guzman yesterday decreed the establishment of the Armed Forces and National Police Social Security Institute. Its principal mission will be to provide a better socio-economic system of protection for the members of those military institutions and for their families. After arranging for the establishment of said institute, Guzman also gave the secretary of the Armed Forces, Lieutenant General Mario A. Imbert McGregor, a check for 250,000 RD as a first contribution toward the economic support of this entity. For their part, the secretary of the Armed Forces and the Chief of National Police expressed their thanks for the presidential measure and remarked on the benefits of the contributions to the soldiers and police of the country. [Excerpt from article by Maximo Manuel Perez] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 27 Jan 82 p 1] 8255

PRD CONVENTIONS SET--The provincial conventions to elect senators and deputies of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) will take place on next 14 February, according to the secretary general of that political party. Jose Francisco Pena Gomez also said that municipal conventions to elect candidates to the offices of representatives and councilmen are scheduled for 21 February; preparatory conventions, prior to them, will take place on 20 February. Pena Gomez said that the scheduling of those dates was approved by the National Executive Committee of the PRD during a session that took place night before last in the National Office of that organization. [Excerpt from article by Saul Pimentel] [Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 29 Jan 82 p 1] 8255

CSO: 3010/746

AGRICULTURE MINISTER ATTACKS WHEAT SUBSIDIES

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 26 Jan 82 p A-3

[Text] Carlos Vallejo, minister of agriculture, revealed that in 1981 the wheat subsidy cost the country nearly 800 million sures, while he accused that 20 percent of the grain supply for domestic consumption and byproducts leaves the country at contraband. This would mean that of the subsidized amount, the state is losing 160 million sures a year.

According to the agriculture minister, of this grain supply 25 thousand subsidized tons are imported each month. But if maintaining the subsidies is unrealistic economics, what can be expected from their elimination constitutes a leg up for those who are interested in finding any means of destabilizing the government.

He maintained that it is necessary to seek a more coherent policy regarding the handling of the wheat, since if it is a given that the 1981 wheat subsidy was 800 million, it is also known that the byproducts from it, such as flour and pasta, are going as contraband to neighboring countries, and that some of the grain supply is used illegally.

"I want to emphasize," he stated, "that because of the subsidy and the very low price for the raw material, this grain supply has replaced other popular consumer items. For example, while the country previously produced almost 120 hectares of barley, which was the nutritional staple of the rural population, today it has dropped to less than 25 thousand hectares because the peasant has replaced corn-meal with wheat products, such as bread and pasta, without changing in the least the protein content."

This, he noted, makes it necessary to revise the country's general wheat and cereal policy, to stimulate those crops we have the capability to produce and which will benefit the national economy, the rural and popular economy as well as the national government.

With regard to accounts that the existing wheat stocks will be depleted by the end of February and that there will be a supply shortage beginning next March, he said he did not understand them because he did not understand the relationship between the elimination of the subsidy and the shortage. He said there would be a shortage if imports were not authorized.

He affirmed that it was not necessary to raise the wheat import rate, and he pointed out that even Colombia's minister of agriculture would complain in the sense that the wheat entering his country from Ecuador is upsetting his economy and that it is the contraband that must be controlled.

He reported that importers continue to bring in about 25,000 tons a month, and the ministry is completing work so that next week it can fix the import quotas for up to next July. Then at the appropriate time imports through June 1983 will be determined.

Finally he reported contracts have been arranged for corn exports and they will conclude arrangements for rice within the next 2 days.

9730
CSO: 3010/682

COMMUNISTS BLAMED FOR UNIVERSITY VIOLENCE

Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 8 Jan 82 p A-9

[Text] Guayaquil, 7 Jan--Student leader, Jorge Battaglia, receiving a bullet wound in the right forearm during the violent events of Tuesday evening at the university campus "Salvador Allende," today blamed the communists, led by vice rector Leonardo Vicuna, for the serious disturbances which left four people wounded by gunfire.

Battaglia denied any responsibility for the disturbances and attributed them to an attack led by Vicuna to expulse him from the Law School Faculty where, despite having been expelled by the "pro-Moscow" university council, Battaglia has continued to perform his duties as president of the Law School Association.

Battaglia stated that the entire university problem and the violent episodes which are part of it, are caused by the Moscow minority which control the university--from the rector, Jaime Polit and vice rector Vicuna, down to the paid mercenaries that have formed an armed shock force in the major faculties.

Battaglia attributed his expulsion from the university to the ploys of the Moscow group, who, according to him, have planted false accusations about drug trafficking "and other stupidities."

As he described them, Tuesday's incidents occurred when an armed group attempted to oust Battaglia from the site of the Law School Association, from which he has been arduously defending his role as president, citing that he was elected by the student majority tired of the communist dictatorship.

During a violent exchange of gunfire which followed the attempt to oust Battaglia, four people were wounded, among them Battaglia himself, who declared his allegiance to the struggle against the communist dictatorship in the university.

He emphasized that the only thing he has been doing is demand a restructuring of the university in order to do away with the demagogic, which is the reason for each university classroom's having to hold 300 students.

He made it clear that he has not been notified of the expulsion decision by the pro-Moscow authorities, but he noted that in any event he will continue in the presidency of the Student Association, to which he was elected by the student body.

He reemphasized that despite the serious economic crisis affecting the university, the communist authorities have spent nearly 4 million sures on paid press releases for the sole purpose of attacking him.

Meanwhile, it is known that in spite of the indefinite suspension of classes in the Law School declared by rector Jaime Polit, Professor Guillermo Peña, president of the Superior Court of Justice of Guayaquil, went to the school and gave classes, according to reports from student sources who expressed their concern over the uncertain suspension of academic activities.

9730
CSO: 3010/682

COUNTRY SECTION

ECUADOR

BRIEFS

DP GAINS--Yesterday the president of Popular Democracy, Julio Cesar Trujillo, made party membership official for legislators Maximiliano Rosero and Fausto Vallejo, former militants from the Concentration of Popular Forces. Including these new members, the legislative block of the Popular Democracy now has 9 representatives: Julio Cesar Trujillo, leader of the block; Juan Manuel Real; Juan Tama; Augusto Abad; Wilfrido Lucero; Ezequiel Clavijo; Gil Barragan; Fausto Vallejo and Maximiliano Rosero. [Quito EL COMERCIO in Spanish 6 Jan 82 p A-2] 9730

CSO: 3010/682

MINISTRY STUDY REVIEWS IMPORT, EXPORT ACTIVITY

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 28 Jan 82 p 10

[Article by Roberto Rodriguez: "Petroleum and Gas Take up 75 Percent of Mexican Foreign Sales"]

[Text] 1981 Exports Up 29 Percent, Including 21.75 Hydrocarbons

Between January and November 1981, Mexican exports were based on the sale of hydrocarbons; proof of this is the fact that 75 percent consisted of petroleum and natural gas sales, a figure representing \$13,456,000,000, out of the total foreign sales volume of \$17,869,000,000.

To the above we must add that Mexico's international trade is directly tied to the United States, a country which gets 52.6 percent of Mexican exports. At the same time, imports coming from that nation amount to 64.4 percent.

Last year's total exports went up 29 percent; however, crude petroleum and natural gas sales took up 21.75 percent. This means that the position of the National College of Economists has been confirmed: Mexico practically has nothing to offer except petroleum, a natural resource which covers the economy as a whole.

In its most recent study on Mexico's international trade, the Ministry of Programming and Budget also says that, during 1981, exports of manufactured items declined while, on the other hand, purchases of tools, equipment, and machinery increased; besides, the country purchased more tons of food, primarily soybean and sorghum seeds.

Imports

The most representative purchases were to be found in the manufacturing industry. Imports are estimated at 83 percent while they were 9 percent in agriculture and forestry.

An intersting fact is that the total purchases from other countries throughout last year went up 28 percent, adding up to a figure of \$22,301,000,000. In 1980, the figure was calculated at \$17,462,000,000.

The commercial value of imports looks like this: January to November 1981, 57 percent goods for intermediate use and 31 percent capital goods, with another 12 percent going for consumer goods.

Last year, Mexico purchased 2.5 percent from Brazil; 4.2 percent from ALADI (Latin American Integration Association); 4.9 percent from Japan; 7.6 percent from Asia, not including the Middle East or China; 4.7 percent from the FRG; 12.2 percent from the EEC; and 64.4 percent from the United States.

An increase was also recorded in imports in agriculture and forestry. In 1981, purchases came to \$2.3 billion and in 1980 the figure was estimated at \$1,696,000,000.

With the exception of corn (purchases declined from \$520 million or 3.4 million tons to \$439 million or 2.8 million tons), last year more soybean and sorghum seeds were purchased.

Here are the figures: the country purchased 1 million tons of soybeans at a price of \$343 million while 508 [million] tons were purchased in 1980 at a price of \$129 million.

Regarding sorghum, Mexico imported 2.5 million tons at a cost of \$408 million. In 1980, the figure was 2 million tons at a price of \$288 million.

Manufacturing Industry

The country registered an increase of 30 percent in the purchase of manufactured items, worth \$18,615,000,000. In 1980, the figure was \$14,374,000,000.

Machinery and equipment purchases also went up 41 percent with a price tag of \$11.96 billion. In 1980, the figure was \$867 million.

The Ministry of Programming and Budget pointed out that purchases of machinery for metallurgy, for the textile industry, for earth drilling, information processing, loading and unloading, all kinds of pumps and turbines, hand tools, and industrial tractors stood out in this group. Imports under this heading went up 45 percent, equivalent to a figure of \$5,419,000,000. In 1980, the figure had been \$3.74 billion.

Purchases of transportation and communications equipment came to \$3.75 billion, 46 percent more than in 1980, because during that year the calculation came to \$2,113,000,000.

The Ministry notes that, under the heading of the steel industry, imports came to \$1,953,000,000 while the figure in 1980 was \$1,651,000,000.

Here we must also include purchases in the chemical industry which also went up in 1984 to a figure of \$1,553,000,000; in 1980, the figure was \$1,369,000,000.

Exports

Between January and November 1981, Mexico engaged in trade transactions with Spain, 10 percent; Brazil 3.7 percent; ALADI, 5.3 percent; Asia (excluding China and

the Middle East, 7.6 percent; EEC, 7.5 percent; and the United States, 52.6 percent.

Among the export figures in the extraction industry (\$13,456,000,000), crude petroleum and natural gas took up \$12,823,000,000.

Here are some other interesting points: sales of manufactured products dropped 2 percent since in 1980 the amount came \$3.89 billion, whereas in 1981, the figure was calculated at \$3.41 billion.

Out of 100 percent exports throughout last year, 17 percent went for manufactured items; however, in 1980, the figure had been 19 percent.

Sales of metal products, machinery, and equipment declined 11 percent since exports in 1981 came to \$797 million whereas in 1980 the figure had been \$884 million.

A drop of 17 percent was also recorded in foreign sales of beverages, food, and tobacco. In 1981, Mexico sold \$577 million and in 1980 exports came to \$694 million.

In this group, the main export item involved frozen shrimp. Sales to other countries last year came to \$271 million while in 1980 the figure had been \$333 million. This amounts to a drop of 19 percent.

Other petroleum derivatives: in 1981, the figure was \$528 million and the year before it was \$382 million. Here Mexico recorded an increase in exports.

On the other hand, foreign sales in agriculture and forestry declined 4 percent since in 1980 the figure had been \$1,317,000,000 while last year it was only \$1,267,000,000.

From the above we can conclude that raw coffee exports declined 25 percent due to the fact that sales in 1981 were estimated at \$305 million whereas in 1980 they had been \$409 million.

However, cotton went up; in 1981, sales came to \$278 million while in 1980 the figure had been \$261 million.

5058

CSO: 3010/775

DIAZ SERRANO ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH USSR

Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 28 Jan 82 p 20

[Article by Manuel Alfonso Cabanas: "Mexico Must Not Miss Opportunity To Cooperate with USSR Says Jorge Diaz Serrano"]

[Text] Moscow (USSR) --The Soviet Union is interested in purchasing complete equipment in Mexico for drilling petroleum wells at sea due to the great experience which Mexico has acquired in this field; this is why engineers from PEMEX [Mexican Petroleum] and the Federal Electric Power Commission will soon go to that country to study possibilities of drafting major economic projects which at the same time would provide strong impetus for relations of this kind between both countries.

This was announced here by the Mexican Ambassador to the USSR, Jorge Diaz Serrano, who noted that Mexico "must not miss this magnificent opportunity of cooperating with the USSR and benefitting from the export of products and knowledge we have acquired in this field."

He also indicated that the Soviets have very important projects in the nuclear sector for the production of energy and these are of great interest to Mexico's development. Diaz Serrano pointed out that "the Soviet Union's position on that point is one of wider trade with Mexico" and they have the organizations and agencies that speak the language of international trade in order to implement greater exchange and carry out various purchasing and sales transactions.

Interviewed in the official embassy residence, the former PEMEX director said that he is very happy with representing Mexico in the Soviet Union, a country which is the world's first-ranking petroleum producer, with an annual volume in excess of 600 million tons, a country that also has the greatest gas reserves which will produce well into the start of the 21st century, when this resource will have run out in many other parts of the globe. He added that the USSR is a country in a stage of full development and that progressive countries, such as Mexico, can contribute their technological knowledge for mutual benefit. He said that the Soviets are quite familiar with the development Mexico achieved in drilling petroleum wells in the Campeche Probe which is why they requested all pertinent information through the embassy in order to arrive at a specific agreement on short notice.

He did not think that there might be a protest reaction from the United States over the fact that Mexico is transferring this technology to a socialist country because,

he explained, "the petroleum world of today is cosmopolitan and reveals a mixture of contributions and it is no longer the privilege of a single country to have an exclusive hold on that technology."

At any rate, the Mexican diplomat added, if we do not seize this opportunity which presents itself, the Soviet Union might within several years obtain the pertinent technology for use in its programs for the petroleum exploration of its oceans. The information requested from the embassy pertains to the possibility of having Mexico sell the Soviets platforms, complete drilling equipment, valves, drills, and everything that Mexico produces in that field.

Reviewing the status of economic, trade, and cultural relations between Mexico and the USSR, Ambassador Diaz Serrano said that relations of a cultural type have currently reached a point of extraordinary exchange but economic and commercial relations "practically do not exist, nor can they be compared to the possibilities which both countries have in developing those relations."

He pointed out that in the energy field, for example, there are interesting projects regarding the exploitation of petroleum, gas, geothermal sources, and nuclear power. He emphasized: "I believe that if we carefully explore all of these prospects, we will be able to find areas of common interest in technological exchange."

He also emphasized that Mexico has other possibilities of offering the USSR products such as sulfur, manufacture of trousers of blended fabric, coffee, cacao, fruits, among other things, of which the Soviets are big consumers.

He noted however that Mexico must compete with many countries both in terms of prices and in terms of the quality of Mexican products but that will not be difficult. A Mexican enterprise, which, he said, produces "foam iron" is strongly competing in the Soviet Union with the biggest German firms.

He concluded that "all of these possibilities, when properly channeled, can improve trade and economic relations between Mexico and the USSR." Engineer Jorge Diaz Serrano, who is also concurrently ambassador to the government of Mongolia, on Tuesday, 26 January, traveled to the capital of that Central Asian country to present his credentials to that nation's highest authorities.

5058
CSO: 3010/775

SERGIO RAMIREZ ON SOCIAL, POLITICAL, ECONOMIC ISSUES .

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 20 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

[Text] Dr Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the Government Junta for National Reconstruction, announced yesterday at the inauguration of the Second National Assembly of the July 19 Sandinist Youth, the inception of three large projects for next year which will generate new jobs for Nicaragua's working class.

Speaking before over 500 delegates representing the 20,000 young members of the JS July 19, and delegations from other Latin American countries, Dr Ramirez gave a detailed explanation for implementing the state of Social Emergency and for the closing of several businesses over the past months.

With regard to the projects, the Government Junta member announced the opening of a new fish processing plant in San Juan del Sur for November 1982, which will give jobs to 600 workers; in Malacatoya, the construction of the largest sugar mill in Nicaragua, with collaboration by the Cuban Government, generating jobs for more than 4,000 workers; and the Northeast timber project, prompted by the support from the Mexican Government.

Dr Ramirez indicated that for 1982 the highest budgets in the history of our country will be approved for health and education.

The Economic Problem

Dr Ramirez confirmed that the Social Economic Emergency Law was enacted within the framework of National Reconstruction, and in referring to some of the factory closings, he explained that these were not caused by the mismanagement of the people's property by the Revolutionary State.

"In industry," he pointed out, "the problem has to do with the lack of a market, foreign currency and machinery." He emphasized, "we will resolve the crisis from a popular viewpoint."

He stated that the rightists in Nicaragua use the elements of the economic crisis as a weapon against the revolution, despite their knowledge of economic facts and that they are aware of the true economic situation.

About the closing of certain businesses, Dr Ramirez stated that in the case of the fishing industry, the revolutionary government had for years sustained a false

situation, paying out wages and salaries that should not have existed--and that combined to the stealing of numerous vessels by Somoza supporters who still remained within the national territory.

Referring to the closing of the Rosita mine, he said that the resources from that facility had terminated from the time of the mineral nationalization, and that the machinery was very old, the newest piece having been used for 40 years, and when it was bought it was already third hand.

He stated that the Central American Bag Factory (SACSA) located in Carazo, was shut down for a 6-month period since the stores are full of bags due to a lack of demand in the Central American region.

National Unity

Dr Ramirez asked if it is possible to speak of national unity if for some regions that unity has to pass through the rejection of a right as basic as that of establishing the foundations for the defense of the sovereignty of the country and the revolution.

"It is hypocritical and cynical to claim as revolution that which is not defended, for which the people do not arm themselves, that does not prepare its youth in defense; this is an undeniable right," he emphasized.

Dr Ramirez added, "that is why we are concerned about how national unity is interpreted, as the rights of the working people or the rights of the aggressor."

He recalled the period of 1927 when a privileged minority that controlled the means of production, the lands and commercial interests, sided with the aggressors and justified intervention.

"We hope that in the face of threat and blackmail there exists some amount of national conscience," he observed.

Sr Sergio Ramirez Mercado held that our youth is a basic pillar of the revolution.

Youth

"The revolution has life insurance," he emphasized, "which is our young people who will give permanence to our revolution, which serves as the example and model for Latin America and for the world."

For his part, the representative member of July 19 Sandinist Youth, compañero Carlos Carrión, expressed the youth organization's appreciation for the support received from the National Reconstruction Government and extended brotherly greetings to the delegations from other countries.

Companero Carrión pointed out the presence of Comrade Luis Orlando Dominguez, first secretary of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba, and also a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

Companero Carrón evoked the memory of the internationalist Cuban professors assassinated by counterrevolutionary bands on Nicaraguan soil, and exalted the total willingness of the Cuban people, especially its youth, to support the development and consolidation of the Sandinist revolutionary process.

Also present at the opening ceremony were Education Minister Dr Carlos Tunnerman and the head of international relations for JS 19 de Julio, Father Fernando Cardenal.

9730
CSO: 3010/685

WHEELOCK GRANTS LAND TITLES TO PEASANTS

Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 12 Dec 81 pp 1, 5

[Article by Juan Jose Lacayo]

[Excerpts] The commander of the revolution and minister of the Ministry of Development of the National Institute for Agrarian Reform (MIDINRA), Jaime Wheelock, recalled the guerrilla priest, Gaspar Garcia Laviana, as an example of those revolutionary Christians who "fulfill their predictions" during the agrarian reform ceremony granting land titles to rural cooperatives yesterday in Tola, Department of Rivas.

The revolutionary commanders Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Government Council Coordinator, and Luis Carrion, vice minister of interior, handed over the titles to the presidents of the seven cooperatives from Granada, Masaya and Rivas.

Commander Wheelock also announced during the same ceremony the expropriation of more than 13 thousand manzanas of land that had been large landed estates, some idle, others belonging to Somoza supporters. These will pass into the hands of the peasants to be farmed.

Commander Wheelock's Speech

Speaking before thousands of peasants, Jaime Wheelock, commander of the revolution, stated that the granting of titles "was the specific expression of the will of the People's Sandinist Revolution, in the name of the heroes and martyrs, of our revolutionary responsibility--the land to the peasants who work them." "We did not come here to speak of demagogic, but rather to comply and deliver," affirmed Wheelock.

He added, "the titles grant the right to use the land, and no one else by any precept may return and take away this right from you, because it is granted by the revolution, it is guaranteed by virtue of the moral, political and military strength."

The Sandinist leader also emphasized that "the revolution has given to you, the peasants, weapons to defend your lands with rifles."

Commander Wheelock indicated that the enemies of the Nicaraguans, those who want to end this just humanist revolution of the people, are those who are organizing and spreading lies abroad.

Idle Land to Hard-Working Peasants

He claimed that the enemies are saying abroad "that we are going to take land away from the peasants when we are the ones giving it to them." "Certainly," said Wheelock, "we are going to take lands, but with fairness, applying a principle of honesty to those who have usurped it, stolen it, those who have so much that they are not even aware of it."

He added, "we are going to take the land from the idle landowners to deliver it to the hard-working peasants." But we are going to save and protect the average producer who works well, who is efficient, who does not exploit.

The Beneficiaries

The titles that were granted yesterday correspond to the following properties: Sandinist Farm Community Mauricio Robles of Ticuantepe, Masaya, was granted title to Enramada Unit, 66 manzanas that belonged to Jose Rodriguez Somoza.

Camilo Ortego Cooperative of Mayasa received the Production Unit of San Francisco, 105 manzanas confiscated from Somozist colonel, Segundo Montoya.

The Monteverde Unit of 78 manzanas was given to the Luis Largaespada Cooperative from the community of Los Zambrano, Masayo Department.

The Maria Mercedes Avendano Cooperative of Cantimplora, Rivas, received the Paso Real estate, 156 manzanas confiscated from Ignacio Gonzalez. The president of the cooperative, Jose Maria Brenes, collaborator with the FSLN (Sandinist National Liberation Front) during the war of liberation, received the title.

The El Mamon Unit of 100 manzanas was given to the Ricardo Morales Aviles Cooperative of Granada. Companero Mario Mena received the title.

The Las Torres estate of 53 manzanas was turned over to the Gaspar Garcia Laviana Cooperative from Ometepe Island.

The Pedro Espinoza Cooperative of Cuascajoche, Tola, received 463 manzanas from the property that belong to owner Adolfo Pastora. The title was given to companero Asencion Alvarez.

And the Leonardo Lopez Morales Cooperative of Santa Teresa, Carazo, was given title to La Calera Unit of 350 manzanas.

Expropriated Land

Commander Wheelock then announced the agreement by the Government Council to expropriate the following properties:

San Caralampio that belonged to Carlos Lacayo Vivas, 258 manzanas in the Department of Granada; El Trapiche, 180 manzanas in Granada.

Two small properties in Masatepe, San Carlos, belonging to Carlos Arana Borlero, and El Aguacate of Mario Gutierrez, 50 manzanas; El Pachon belonging to Juan Burgos.

Also affected by the expropriation measure are the estates of El Valle, 2,200 manzanas, near San Juan del Sur, and Penas Blancas, 540 manzanas extending into the border zone.

La Lucha, 1,174 manzanas that belonged to Somozist attorney, Noel Gress; Sapoa, 3,325 manzanas; El Aceituno, 1,200 manzanas; El Pilar, 1,400.

Other affected estates are: El Guiste, more than 2,000 manzanas in Carazo Department; Jesus Maria, 756 manzanas, former property of Jose Rodriguez in Nandaime, Granada.

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